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# DUIS NUT NURSERY—SHATTUC, ILLINOIS

J. G. DUIS, Sole Owner and Proprietor

## Catalog for 1939

On account of rapid advancement and many changes in the Northern Nut Industry, I am sending out this new folder with price cuts of 25% to 33%.

About eighteen years ago I started growing and grafting Nut trees as a hobby and have gradually grown into one of the largest and best Nut nurseries in Illinois and most adjoining states. However, I am still experimenting and specializing in newly discovered trees of my own discovery and others mostly in the Kaskaskia River bottoms from here to its mouth and all in south central Illinois less than sixty miles east of St. Louis, Mo. Also two pecans from Clarksville, Mo. All farthest North and among the finest nuts in existence. However, we do not know how far north pecans will mature. The trees are hardy and will not freeze much farther north than peaches. Walnuts and hicans will generally grow and bear as far north as seedling walnuts and hickories.

Pecans, hicans and hickories like moist, even overflow, land and also some walnuts but nearly all will grow and bear in any soil anywhere having proper climate. A chicken yard, abandoned hog lot or any cultivated orchard or low ground is excellent. A hican is a Pecan Hickory CROSS having the flavor of one or both and is usually a large nut with heavy shell.

My pecans and hicans are all grafted on transplanted stocks and so have a much better root system than the single tap root. This gives them a great advantage in planting. Trees are transplanted at two and three years, grafted at five and six years, and sometimes we get only 25%, and are ready to sell about two years from graft average. Then dig them by hand three feet deep and wonder why they are high priced.

Grafted walnut trees usually bear in about three years, pecans three to six and hicans somewhat longer. What of it? They bear nuts and grow to be from one hundred to two hundred years old. How soon will a Chinese Elm or soft maple bear nuts? Hicans and pecans grow fast enough if cared for.

After several hundred years of growing and developing fruit trees all is not known so you cannot expect to know all about nut trees after only about twenty years of grafting and some trees known only for a year or two. However there is no question about the success of grafting and growing nut trees and nuts in general and perpetuating varieties. It is a success.

All trees for sale are the same price regardless of size.

Graftwood and budwood from trees I have here in the nursery at ten cents per foot for not less than ten feet. Order graftwood by February 15 and budwood by July 15.

All prices cash in advance and subject to change without notice.

Nut trees are a decided success in general within limits of soil and climate but no guarantee is given either expressed or implied.

References—Carlyle and Sandoval Banks.

### PECANS—New Discoveries and Farthest North—My Specialties.

	Each
DUIS—Largest northern pecan, prolific, fast growing, early bearing.....	\$1.50
Joffrey—Large, thin shell, plump, prolific and fastest grower.....	\$1.50
Swagler—Medium, light color thin shell, dwarfish tree, new, not well known.....	\$1.50
Gildig No. 2—Nearly as large as Duis, thin shell, too new to be known well.....	\$1.50
Quickert—Small, prolific, very thin shell and perfect cracker.....	\$1.50
Barcroft—Medium size, cracks whole, thin shell, fine flavor.....	\$1.50
Norton—Farthest north, long, large, value proven, excellent.....	\$1.50
Clarksville—Norton seedling and about the same all around.....	\$1.50

### HICANS—Hickory Pecan Hybrids—New Discoveries, LARGE NUTS.

Gerardi—Large excellent nut, bearing and filling at six years in nursery.....	\$1.50
Nussbaumer—Long lost, mentioned in book 50 years ago, too new to bear.....	\$1.50
Dintleman—From reports very prolific, fine flavored hickory-bitternut.....	\$1.50

### PECANS—OLDER and BETTER KNOWN.

Posey—Large, flat, thin shelled and very early bearing, excellent cracker.....	\$1.50
Butterick—Fast growing, hardy.....	\$1.50
Green River—Large, thin shell, prolific, excellent pollinator.....	\$1.50
Busseron—Plump, prolific, resembles Joffrey except it is smaller, very good.....	\$1.50
Major—Medium size round nut, thin shell, very early bearing, prolific.....	\$1.50

### HICANS—Well Known Generally. LARGE NUTS GENERALLY.

Miller Hickory—From Michigan, much wanted north, fine, prolific.....	\$1.50
Burlington—From Iowa, fine nut, medium size, prolific and fine shade tree.....	\$1.50
McCallister—Very large nut, bearing uncertain, very finest shade tree.....	\$1.50
Rockville—Not well known yet.....	\$1.50
Bixby—From Shoe Polish Bixby, right name not known, fine large nut.....	\$1.50

### Black Walnuts—

Thomas—Wide range, large and probably the best known, very prolific.....	\$1.00
Stambaugh—First in nut contest—fairly large, fine flavor, cracks in halves.....	\$1.00
Rohwer—Second choice same contest, round, plump, fills perfectly.....	\$1.00
Stabler—Well known perfect cracker.....	\$1.00

## GENERAL INFORMATION

NUT TREES will grow under ordinary weather conditions, especially transplanted trees, if they are planted and cared for rightly afterward.

On receiving your trees plant them without delay or heel them in moist soil until conditions are favorable. Under no conditions plant them in the mud, let them freeze or dry out.

Dig holes for planting several inches deeper and wider than the roots of the tree. Put enough loose dirt in the bottom so the tree will stand from one to two inches lower than it stood before digging. A mark is usually left on the tree about one-third way from the roots to the graft. If planted too deep or shallow they will die later or grow very poorly. Keep the trees covered and moist until hole is dug then set one at a time. Under no condition let them be exposed to wind and sun even for a minute. Fill in with fine, loose, rich, top dirt, tamping thoroughly with the end of a fork handle or other similar round end tamper. A little bone meal or tankage will do no harm but use no manure in planting. Now spade around your tree two or three feet leaving a trench around the outer rim for watering and to hold the water when it rains. Your tree should be so low that no water will run away from it. After the first heavy rain fill in with loose dry dirt. Under no condition heap the dirt around the tree and tramp it solid so every bit of water will drain away. You are not setting fence posts. Now you can use coarse manure or any other mulch around your tree for several feet but not to touch the tree. If you cultivate the land so much the better especially if you raise some leguminous crop such as cow peas, clover, sweet clover, ETC. Do not let machinery touch the trees. Stakes or other protection should be put up. Should you accidentally bark a tree tie the bark back immediately and cover with paint, graft wax or even mud. Cut your tie when the bark grows back.

### Water in Dry Season

My trees, except walnuts, have been transplanted and so have much better root systems but the tops must still be cut back to balance the cut root system. Cut the top and all limbs so as to leave two or three buds of the last year's growth. Any cutting is better than none. Cut the tree in half or two-thirds if you have the nerve. One man cut his trees less than a foot above the graft and every tree grew and he used the cuttings for graftwood. Use the best shoot after two years but you must protect it with a stake. Cover all cuts with graftwax or paint.

Trees of different varieties should be mixed so they may cross pollenate. First nuts on any tree are liable to be undersize but will become normal. When your trees begin to bear, remember that cultivation and fertilization will grow better nuts same as better corn or anything else.

After planting your trees wrap them with paper or other protection against hot sun, borers and rodents. Any further protection by fence will often save the trees from animals, dogs and cats. Borer beetles lay their eggs in the hot sun.

Will make special prices on seedling walnuts and pecans up to grafting size. Write for prices and state size and number desired.

Remember that I am more interested in the successful growth of the trees than in the sale of them. If you do not agree to plant them right and care for them do not buy them. Dead trees are no recommendation. It does not occur to many people that they are to blame if a tree does not grow. I have had customers who planted the trees any old way and next spring after the weeds have cleared away find them dead and want them replaced. That is why I make no guarantee whatever. There was only one year in the last ten that was so dry hardly a tree of any kind grew. That was not my fault either.

I do not know all about nut trees and neither does any one else but if you will read this folder carefully it will answer most questions. Otherwise write to me and I shall try to give you personal help.

You will be surprised to know of the many ways to kill trees after planting but pasturing or building a hog pen around them are among the most efficient. Tying lambs or dogs to them with chains are also sure death.

If you will investigate you will find I am selling trees for \$1.50 for which other nurseries will charge four or five dollars. Some nurseries will charge you more for seedling pecans and walnuts than I charge for grafted trees. Do you know the difference between a seedling apple and a grafted one? There is the same difference between pecans. I have little call or seedlings and do not recommend them except as stocks for grafting. I have sold grafting size limited for 25c. If you want seedlings write for prices. Can you imagine any one setting out an orchard of seedling apples? Don't be humbugged.

Your trees will be crooked especially at the graft. That is the sign and guarantee of a grafted tree. It is caused by grafting and close growth in nursery row. They will grow straight.